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**PODERENCY, NEURALGIA, AND ALL BRUI-**  
**SES,** rapidly cured by **PROFESSOR** **TRAP-**  
**PEZ'S** **HYPERPHOSPHINE**, the only medi-  
cine uniformly with the blood-**TRAPPEZ'S**  
cure. Prescribed by the most eminent physicians of every  
country, and the only medicine which has cured  
the most chronic, when all other remedies have failed.  
Bottle 1/6. Boxes, 12s. 6d. Pamphlets post free.  
Sole Agents: **A. J. WATT AND CO.,** George-street, Sydney.

**CATHARTIC PILLS**  
(Sugar-coated).

**GLASS BOTTLES.**

**NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE.**

THE world-wide celebrity of this universal FAMILY  
MEDICINE renders it unnecessary to state the details of  
its valuable properties to those who use these PILLS; as  
they are known to all who are the most educated  
MEDICAL MEN of the present day, and are com-  
posed of pure vegetable extracts, and perfectly free from all  
dangerous and deleterious ingredients.

**DISPERSIA, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF**  
**APETITE,**

**EVER COMPLAINS OF DOLOROUS HEADACHES,**  
**JAUNDICE, DYSENTERY, ANEURISM,**  
**GOUT, GRAVEL, DROPSY,**

**AND A**  
**DINNER PILL,**  
**THEY ARE WELL CALLED.**

Full directions on every bottle, and for further par-  
ticulars see

**ATYEN'S ALMANAC.**

FOR SALE at all Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers.

WARD ROSE AND COMPANY, Pitt-street, Sydney.  
LIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**GENUINE RAU DE COLOGNE**—I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that A. DUPONT, the wholesale of my "GENUINE RAU DE COLOGNE," which has carried the PRIZES of the GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION, New York 1853, London 1862, Orleans 1865, Cordoba (Spain) 1867, and Vienna 1873, has been established by us in London, and that my only agents are Messrs. HARRON, FENZ, and CO., in whom the GENUINE ARTICLE may be obtained. To satisfy the public mind, I have caused to be printed my name, each customer will, if required, receive an OFFICIAL DOCUMENT under my HAND and SEAL OF OFFICE, and the words "GENUINE RAU DE COLOGNE OF THIS CITY AND SEAL OF OFFICE," and the words "GENUINE RAU DE COLOGNE," in PROOF of the GENUINENESS of the said RAU DE COLOGNE.

Cologne on the Rhine, February 22, 1875.  
JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

July 19th, No. 4.  
Patent Purveyor to several Courts and the Emperor.

**DOWLAND'S MACASSA OIL** prevents the hair falling out or turning grey, keeps the northern weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, cures the itching humors of the scalp, keeps the hair continually soft, pliable, and glossy.

**HOWLAND'S KALYDO** cures all freckles, prevents the hair from falling out, restores a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion.

**HOWLAND'S ODONTO** preserves the teeth from decay, prevents and cures tooth decay, strengthens the gums, gives agreeable fragrance to the breath.

**HOWLAND'S ESSENCE OF THE** produces immediately a perfect change in the complexion of the face, whiteners and softens, to a glossy and permanent

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agents: Melbourne, FELTON, GRIMWAD and Co.,  
DOWELL'S BALM OF ANEED, for Cough,  
Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—Testimonial from the  
W. L. Vice of Sixwood, and Editor of the  
MEMORANDUM.

"I should have, Honesatlie, Lincolnshire,  
Dear Sir,—Bare to acknowledge with my warm  
thanks the receipt of a large quantity of your  
Balm of Aneed for the benefit of my poor patients,  
and hardly say, in the face of winter, how truly compe-  
tent it is for the purpose. For I have been long  
in the habit of using myself, giving away, and recom-  
mending your Balm. I should not be expending  
if I had never known it well. Whenever I hear  
of it I use it in preference to anything else, and again  
it has cured me."

"I am fully aware, and you, my dear sir, would, I feel  
equally with myself, recognise the fact, that we are  
not to be deceived by the name of Balm, and to  
let it rest, but I rejoice that so often I have seen good  
in that blessing to the use of Powell's Balm of  
Aneed."

"I remain, my dear Sir, &c., &c.,  
"WILLIAM LIVEN."

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Dear Sir,—I may tell you that I have used your  
Balm for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, &c., and my  
patients, I think it an invaluable medicine for members  
of my profession, and have always strongly recom-  
mended it to them. I have seen it do much good, and  
I feel that from me would be of any service, you are very  
welcome to make use of this."

"I am, dear Sir, very truly,  
"LIONEL BROUGH, Globe Theatre."

**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,**  
is favoured by the courts of France, Scotland, and  
might, even, do it is unsurpassed.  
Prepared by chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia  
and New Zealand.  
Sold by **THOMAS. POWELL, 14, Blackfriars**  
Lane, London.  
Mark—A Lion, Nest and Mouse."

**DO NOT INVALIDS**—One five shilling bottle of **LONG'S**  
Syrup of the Hypophosphite of Lime is equal to four  
bottles of the French Preparation—a saving of 10s in the  
Expense. **LONG'S** Syrup is the only one of the kind.

**FOLLOWAY'S PILLS**—Strength restored—Many  
persons suffer from prostration of strength, arising  
either from some disturbance of the digestion, in such  
as the debilitated and nervous, or from the influence of  
happiest effect in restoring digestive vigour, find it  
at Oxford-street, W.C. London, and at all druggists.

**ARVEY'S OINTMENT**—A cure for sore breasts,  
eczema, and other eruptions. **ARVEY'S** Ointment  
medicine can be had of Mr. Finlay, chemist, Pitt-  
street; Mr. Sliper, Oxford-street; Mr. Watt, George-  
street; and Mr. G. Elliot, Brodies, Fife.  
In pots at 1s and 1s 6d.

**S. A. ABBEYMAN'S**  
**DANDELION PILLS**  
for  
**THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY.**  
Free from all noxious drugs, viz., calomel, mercury,  
the physician's pills, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.  
cures: free the skin of humours, and purify the blood.  
Bottles, 1s, 2s, and 3s each.  
Prepared by **J. S. ABBEYMAN, at**  
the pharmacy, 46, George-street, Sydney.

**BROWN'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC OIL,  
is recommended for all kinds of Rheumatic Pains,  
sprains, rheumatism, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.  
Wholesale Agents—**WILKES and SOLOMON, 44,  
George-street.**  
Retail at the Depot, 25 and 27, Arkwright-street; and all  
respectable chemists and druggists throughout the  
country.**

**CAMP—SYMB OF PHOSPHO-LACATE OF  
LIME AND SODA**—I have been honored by  
requests of orders from nearly all the dispensing chemists  
in Italy for supplies of this medicine.

"One fact is worth two arguments."  
**F. S. SLOPES, Oxford-street.**

**CLAMP'S HAIR DYE.** Brown and Black, the best in  
the colony; the most simple in application and instant-  
aneous in its effects. Beware of cheap imitations.  
Private home for dying hair.

**CLAMP, Hairdresser, George-street, near Railway  
Station.**

**PRATT'S BALSAM OF HORNWOOD**—a certain  
and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma,  
croup, and all diseases of the chest and  
throat. It is obtained from most druggists and stores-  
men; in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles. Prepared only  
by **PRATT, Wholesale Druggist, 64, George-st., Sydney.**

**D. BUIST, Pianoforte-maker, 235, George-street.**  
—Pianofortes and Harmoniums in great variety,  
the best makers; also, some very good second-hand  
instruments. Pianos, harmoniums, octodecims tuned, repaired.







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The committee agreed to an address in the terms of the resolution, and the resolution was reported to the House.

On the motion of Mr. WATSON, the House went into committee to consider of the proposal to place on the estimates a sum of £1000 in aid of the New South Wales Academy of Art. The hon. member briefly explained the objects of the Academy, and the reasons why the aid asked for was required for the promotion of art in the formation of a picture gallery.

Mr. GARRATT said that the Government would not oppose the motion.

Mr. PARKER said it would be indispensible that the Government should regulate the expenditure of the money.

The Committee agreed to an address in the terms of the resolution, and the resolution was reported to the House and received.

The House adjourned at twenty-one minutes past until Monday next at 4 p. m.

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LETTERS which we published on Monday last were the number of Public schools throughout a colony in which special religious instruction

al themselves of the religious provisions in connection with the Public school system, and the number of clerical visit made during the years 1872 and 1873. During the year 1872 there were in this colony 400 Public schools, having upwards of 48,000 pupils, according to the return before us, about thirty of these four hundred Public schools were visited by clergymen for purposes of religious instruction during the years we have named, and about three hundred were unvisited. There are, however, four descriptions of schools under the control of the State, Local Education Boards, and

together, their number, according to the last published report, about nine hundred and eighty. About two hundred of these schools are denominational schools, and upwards of seven hundred are undenominational. If the amount of special religious instruction given in this turn is all that is imparted in connection with undenominational schools throughout the colony, the proportion of schools unsuited for the purpose in question is considerably greater than it appears at first.

clergyman in the colony, as given in published statistics, is about five hundred; so that, if the facts that are given may be taken as specimens, a little more than one hundred clergymen serve the Public schools, from time to time, for religious purposes, and about four hundred confine their religious instruction to other places. One visit a month by a hundred clergymen would amount to just twelve hundred visits a year. The number of clerical visits made to all the Public schools in the colony, during the year 1873 was about twelve hundred, or a little more

colony. The number of visits made in 1878 was less by about two hundred than the number made in 1872, so that the interest shown in the religious element in Public school instruction would appear to be diminishing rather than increasing. About eighty of the clergymen named in this return as giving religious instruction in connection with Public schools are clergymen of the Church of England, sixteen are Presbyterians, eight are Roman Catholics, eight are Wesleyans, one is a Congregationalist, and one is a Baptist. We believe that there are about a hundred and sixty clergymen of the Church of England, and this appears so that

throughout the country use the Public Schools for religious purposes. The names of clergymen of other Denominations are conspicuous for their absence from this return. Even in connection with the Church of England the largest amount of special instruction is given by a very small number of clergymen. For example, quite a fifth of the whole number of visits made by Church of England clergymen in 1873 were made by the two clergymen of Woolloomooloo and Paddington. There are about three hundred and fifty clergymen in the colony not connected with the

hundred and fifty, about thirty gave special religious instruction in the Public schools during the years included in the document before us. About half a dozen Presbyterian clergymen seem to give special religious instruction at the Public schools with some regularity, but beyond these the amount of religious teaching that is done in Public schools by clergymen not of the Church of England is not considerable.

The return to which we are drawing attention discloses the working of the 19th clause of the Education Act. We need not say what

religious teaching embodied in this clause. With a very large number it has been the prevailing clause in the Public Schools Act. It has been quoted by every speaker who has had occasion to defend the Public school system against the charges of its opponents. We do not think that the liberality of the provision for religious teaching made in the Act itself has been overrated. A law which says that "a portion of each day, not less than one hour, shall be set apart when 'the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman of such persuasion,' makes the provision for separate religious teach-

ation has ever asked for, and allows more time for it than clergymen of any persuasion would ever be disposed to give. The evidence before us is certainly not that, so far as religious teaching is concerned, the law has been a dead letter. It is possible that the figures we have recorded above indicate a larger amount of religious teaching in connection with Public Schools than is generally supposed to be given. Whether they do this or not, they certainly prove that the 19th clause of the Public Schools Act embodies not only a practical provision, but

nominations in whose interest it was made, at least one-fifth of the clergymen throughout the colony have used the Public schools for denominational purposes. And we presume that what is done by one-fifth might, if deemed necessary, be done by the four-fifths remaining. In connection with the two divisions of the public school we find a single clergyman making a hundred and twenty visits for religious purposes in a year. We suppose that what is done in connection with one public school may be done in connection with another, and what is done by one clergyman may, if necessary, be done by another clergyman.

There are ministers of religion who honestly believe that the day school could be made a vehicle for communicating ecclesiastical instruction, and there are ministers of religion who, in accordance with that belief are diligently utilising the Public schools

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At about eight o'clock a messenger came from the chief of the tribe, nearly equal to that of the 28th; it lasted about twenty-five seconds. A resident of Chéchépé speaks of the earthquake as follows: "On the morning of the 28th, I was on my way to Moa, a messenger came to me, bearing the news of the first trembling of the earth. I started off at once, and, on reaching the place, I found that at Moa and in the other villages of the coast, the people fled, in an extraordinary manner, and in retreating carried away a large number of cottages, and had made a great deal of damage. I found that many of the people there had been dangerously wounded. Not far from this in pursuing our course, we met natives bearing baskets of turtle, and I saw that the natives had been obliged to kill turtles of different weights had also been captured. The natives had a salutary horror of the booty, which had been borne to them by the very means which at the same time had destroyed their food. They were obliged to leave their fish or of the turtles without the permission of the missionary. "You may imagine what was the result of this, and that most of the people were starved. On arriving I found everything invaded by the native population of Amalewé and Moa. Men slightly wounded had been thus perishing in distributing medicines and in looking after the sick. "Men and Amalewé present a scene of complete desolation. The sea has not yet completely returned to its former calm, and the chain of rocks, where, as say the oldest natives, the sea formerly reached. It does not go further than the building of the mission, by the bay of Moa, and two small islands, which have been everything. "The natives, three, native cottages were not even spared the new and strongly constructed house of the chief Boné. "The day after the earthquake occurred, having been at the time the earthquake occurred, to tell you the time which elapsed between the first shock and the invasion of the sea, I was told that it was about half an hour. I do not know if it does not appear to me that there had been an interval of more than half-an-hour between the two phenomena. In point of fact, the native population, alarmed by the first shock, fled to the mountains, and I saw that the missionaries had got for his preservation, and prayed that his protection might be continued. A very small number

themselves had no haven had been caused. The volcanic eruption in a terrific manner, and in the clasp of a hand, an enormous mass of water came, and precipitated itself on the beach. Immediately the men ran to the shore, around the rear of the eruption, who, in the first place, were the women and children, flying with them towards the rocks or climbing the adjoining rocks. They speak of a second instant, the inevitable return of the sea when it had begun to be pressed.

My opinion, deferring to the advance of a better intelligence, is that there must have been a series of volcanic eruptions at the bottom of the sea, at a certain distance from the shore, and that the sea, in consequence, was raised to such a height that I am able to explain the interval of half an hour between the earthquakes and inundation. I do not know of any volcanic eruption that has taken place in the neighbourhood of the coast, protesting this enormous displacement of the sea, and the return of the mass of water would have been nearly instantaneous, and the flood would have taken place in less than half an hour. I am not able to explain the reason why I have been traversing the intermediate space.

But the eruption, if it had its origin at a very great distance from the shore, would have been a ordinary violence, if the volume of water so raised by it became enormous, if the volume in proportion to the distance traversed, and yet was very considerable, it would have been a very great inundation.

It is still worthy to derive on our coast, and to have a

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**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY**  
**6 KIRK:** At the Bazaar, at 11 and 15, Horses, Vehicles  
**GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar,** at 15, Horses, Suggies, etc.  
**WELLS:** At the Bazaar, at 11 and 15, Horses, Vehicles  
**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB:** At their Rooms, at 11, and  
 Toilet Glasses; at 11, Household Furniture, Glassware  
**W. RAYNE:** At Railway, at 10, Silver Ware  
**RICHARDSON and WILSON:** On the Ground, Near Ground,  
 215 Sites and Building Allocations.  
**W. FORD:** At the Bazaar, at 11 and 15, Horses, at 15, Sites.  
**C. GARR and CO.:** At their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Trunks,  
 Watches, etc.

**KING'S School.**—In the paragraph headed  
 "The King's School," and published in our issue of the  
 22nd instant, the Brougham and Forest Exhibitions,  
 following the late Mr. Henry Brougham, are described  
 as requiring their holders to produce a *bona fide* Order







a Draper,  
 e, all sizes,  
 99, Geo-st.  
 THING to  
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## НАК.

**W. PRITCHARD** will sell by auction, on the Ground, immediately after the sale of land near the Newtown Tollbar,  
a choice building ALLOTMENTS, having 50 feet frontages each to the railway line.  
Terms at sale.

BRITCHARD will sell by auction, on

LABANIBUNG LUGGS is built of brick on stone foundation, with a shingled roof, and contains verandah back front, entrance hall the entire depth of the house, 6 rooms, bathroom, storeroom, servants' rooms, kitchen, and scullery with an abundant supply of water, and the grounds most tastefully laid out.

GLBBE POINT.

They are all faithfully built, and well worth the attention of those seeking investments in that locality.

### ALLOTMENTS.

Plan on view at the Rooms,  
Tuesdays at sale.

TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES.

The above first-class cattle property, full part of which, and terms of sale, will be published hereafter.

GRIFFITHS has received

For further particulars, apply to G. F. WANT,  
George-street, Sydney; or to G. F. WANT and  
Queen-street, Melbourne.

<http://ple.gov.au/ple/news/page1444125>



